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Agricultural Research Administration
Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine
Washington 25, D. C.

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SUMMARY OF STATE NURSERY-STOCK SHIPPING REQUIREMENTS AND PLANT
QUARANTINES AND REGULATIONS AFFECTING INTERSTATE SHIPMENTS

MISSISSIPPI

The information contained in this summary was compiled from material received from the plant quarantine official of Mississippi and has been approved by him. It is issued for the convenience of plant quarantine inspectors, shippers, transportation agents, truckers, and others concerned in the interstate movement of plants, plant products, and other materials subject to State regulation on account of plant pests.

The summary for Mississippi gives the general requirements for shipping nursery stock into that State, as well as digests of the State plant quarantines and regulations affecting interstate shipments. An appendix furnishes information on post office requirements for mailing plants, as well as terminal-inspection procedure. This summary does not include digests of nursery-stock and plant-quarantine requirements relating to the movement of plants entirely within the State.

The information contained in this circular was prepared by Juliet H. Carrington, Division of Plant Quarantines, and is believed to be correct and complete up to the time of preparation, but it is not intended to be used independently of or as a substitute for the original texts of the regulations and quarantines, and it is not to be interpreted as legally authoritative. For detailed information address the Entomologist, State Plant Board, State College, Mississippi.

In addition to State requirements, shippers will need to take into consideration applicable plant quarantines of the United States Department of Agriculture. In most instances these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of specified plants, plant products, and other articles from designated regulated areas. However, some of these quarantines regulate the interstate movement of certain articles into designated protected areas. Copies of such quarantines may be obtained from the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, Washington 25, D. C.

/s/ Avery S. Hoyt
Chief, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine

MISSISSIPPI

Summary of General Nursery-Stock Shipping Requirements
(Miss. Code 1930, sec. 6965, 6967; Senate Bill 241, 1936; Rule 35,
amended Aug. 13, 1941; Rule 31, amended July 30, 1943)

Definition of Nursery Stock.---All trees, shrubs, and plants having persistent woody stems, and parts thereof capable of propagation, except fruit pits; and kudzu and strawberry plants.

General Shipping Requirements.---Any person who desires to ship nursery stock into Mississippi should file with the State Plant Board a valid inspection certificate of the State of origin. The State Plant Board may make reciprocal agreements with other States, under which nursery stock or plants from any such State may be moved into Mississippi under the same conditions required for the movement of Mississippi nursery stock or plants into the State concerned.

A valid nursery certificate tag must be attached to each bundle or other container of nursery stock shipped into Mississippi. Each container should also be plainly marked with the names and addresses of shipper and consignee, the general nature and quantity of the contents, and locality where grown.

If San Jose scale is present in any nursery, shipments of all host plants of the scale, which will stand fumigation, must be fumigated immediately prior to shipment from such nursery to Mississippi. Dipping may be substituted for fumigation when approved by the Mississippi State Plant Board.

Any person receiving from outside the State a shipment of plants or other articles not in compliance with Mississippi certification and labeling requirements shall so inform the State Plant Board or local inspector and hold such shipment unopened subject to such inspection and disposition as may be required.

Plant Materials Subject to Terminal Inspection

The State of Mississippi has arranged, according to the plan outlined in the appendix, for terminal inspection of sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants, vines, and cuttings, morning-glory vines and roots, and tomato plants, except that those which originate within the State of Mississippi and are addressed to places within the State, when accompanied by a certificate of inspection issued by the Mississippi State Plant Board, are exempt.

Mississippi has also arranged for the enforcement, under the terminal-inspection procedure, of Rules 24-A and 24C (intrastate), both pertaining to the sweetpotato weevil.

Mississippi terminal-
inspection points

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Terminal Inspection Points in Mississippi

Aberdeen	Grenada	Leland	Senatobia
Ackerman	Gulfport	Meridian	Starkville
Booneville	Jackson	Moss Point	State College
Brookhaven	Laurel	Poplarville	Stoneville

Summary of State Plant Quarantines

Argentine Ant
(Rule 65, issued Jan. 1, 1930)

Potted plants or any plants with soil on the roots will not be admitted into Mississippi from areas known to be infested with Argentine ants unless the Mississippi State Plant Board is informed by a plant-inspection official of the State of origin that the property on which the plants were grown was inspected and found free from the pest, or that the pest is being successfully controlled. Such shipments must also comply with the Mississippi general-nursery-stock shipping requirements.

Cabbage Pests and Diseases
(Rule 67, issued Oct. 6, 1936)

Transportation of cabbage plants into Mississippi is prohibited unless each shipment is accompanied by certification of the State of origin that such plants were inspected and found apparently free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases.

Cotton Pests
(Rule 74, effective Jan. 25, 1952)

Conditions governing movement of regulated articles.—Used cotton-picking machines will be admitted into Mississippi only if free of all contamination capable of harboring larvae of the pink bollworm and must be accompanied by certificates that they were fumigated with methyl bromide or hydrocyanic acid gas, signed by an official of the State of origin or of the Federal Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine.

Used cotton-picking bags, bedsacks, and seed-cotton mattresses will be admitted into Mississippi when thoroughly cleaned, or treated, to the satisfaction of a Mississippi State Plant Board Inspector, and at the expense of the owner or person in charge of such articles.

Permits required.—Applications for permits to bring used cotton pickers, bedsacks, or seed-cotton mattresses into Mississippi should be addressed to the State Plant Board, State College, Mississippi, at least 10 days prior to date of desired entry.

Camellia Flower Blight
(Rule 71, amended Apr. 28, 1952)

Prohibited articles.---Balled and potted camellia plants and cut camellia flowers originating in the infected areas and all other areas which may later be found infected.

Restricted articles.---Camellia plants free from soil and without buds.

Conditions governing movement.---The prohibited articles may not be moved into Mississippi. Camellia plants free from soil will be admitted into Mississippi from the infected areas when accompanied by an official certificate of the State of origin, certifying that the buds showed no trace of color on the date of shipment.

Restricted material from States not maintaining restrictions against the designated infected areas may be shipped into Mississippi only when the grower, dealer, or nurseryman furnishes an affidavit certifying that he has not received or will not receive any camellia plants with soil attached and buds showing any trace of color or camellia flowers from the designated infected areas.

Infected areas

California: Entire State

Georgia: That property known as 3629 Tuxedo Road, located in the Tuxedo Park Community, Atlanta, as described

Louisiana: Parishes of Caddo, Orleans, and Ouachita

North Carolina: Brunswick County---that part described, including Orton Plantation

Oregon: Entire State

Phony Peach
(Rule 64 A, amended May 24, 1952)

Regulated products.—Peach trees, peach roots, plum trees, plum roots, almond trees, apricots, nectarine trees, nectarine roots, or any tree or shrub budded on peach or nectarine roots.

Conditions governing movement.—Transportation of the regulated products from the infected areas into, within, or from Mississippi is permitted only when accompanied by a valid nursery inspection certificate of the State of origin.

Conditions governing certification.—The authorized plant inspection official of the State of origin must certify in advance of each shipping season that all nurseries receiving inspection have met the following requirements: (1) Each nursery in the phony-peach infected areas producing the regulated products has applied to the State plant quarantine official for approval of the proposed nursery-growing site on or before August 15 of each year; (2) selected nursery sites are at least 300 yards from wild or domesticated Prunus, 1/2 mile from phony-infected commercial orchards, and 1/2 mile from urban areas; (3) the 1/2-mile environs of the nursery site have been inspected prior to October 1, and all phony-infected trees found were removed prior to November 1; (4) all budding has been restricted to the slipbud method; and (5) that none of such stock has been propagated by means of rooted cuttings.

Infected areas

Alabama
Arkansas
Florida
Georgia

Louisiana
Mississippi
Missouri

South Carolina
Tennessee
Texas

Seed Potatoes
(Rule 60, amended Sept. 18, 1950)

Irish potatoes for seed purposes may not be sold in Mississippi unless they bear certificates of the State of origin, or such other agencies as may be approved by the Mississippi State Plant Board, affirming that they were inspected and found to meet the required certification standards of the State of origin. Potatoes which do not meet the minimum tolerances for potato diseases and tuber moth shown in this rule may not be sold for seed in Mississippi.

Tolerances are given for 9 diseases and potato tuber moth, to be met in 2 field inspections; and for 10 diseases and tuber moth, to be met in tuber inspection at time of shipment.

Seed Sweetpotatoes and Sweetpotato Plants
(Rule 23B, amended effective Oct. 8, 1941)

Seed sweetpotatoes, sweetpotato plants and vines, and all morning-glory plants or parts thereof may not be moved into Mississippi unless a permit certificate tag of the Mississippi State Plant Board is attached to each container thereof. When sold in Mississippi, plants, vines, and cuttings originating outside the State must be tied in bundles of 100 with valid certificate tape issued by the Mississippi State Plant Board or by the State of origin.

Permit certificate tags and certificate tape may be obtained by filing with the Mississippi State Plant Board an inspection certificate of the State of origin showing that the potatoes, plants, fields, beds, and premises of the applicant have met the Mississippi requirements for certification of seed sweetpotatoes or potato plants. Whenever sweetpotato diseases become so widely distributed in any State that the Mississippi State Plant Board shall consider shipments from that State as unsafe or dangerous, the Board shall decline to issue permit certificates for the movement of seed sweetpotatoes or potato plants from that State into Mississippi. Permit certificate tags and certificate tape may be recalled for cause by the Mississippi State Plant Board.

Sweetpotatoes for food purposes may be shipped into Mississippi from other States provided there is attached to each container either (1) a certificate of the State of origin affirming that the sweetpotatoes were grown in and shipped from an area free from the sweetpotato weevil or (2) a Mississippi permit, which will be issued on presentation of suitable evidence of production in a weevil-free area.

Sugarcane Pests
(Rule 50B, amended Jan. 22, 1929)

Sugarcane may not be shipped into Mississippi unless each shipment is accompanied by a permit issued by the Mississippi State Plant Board. Permits will be issued to applicants (1) on presentation of evidence that the sugarcane was inspected in the State of origin and no injurious pests found, or (2) when the cane is certified as having been treated under the supervision of an official of the State of origin so as to destroy all serious pests.

Sweetpotato Weevil
(Rule 24-A, amended Mar. 12, 1953; Rule 24C,
amended Feb. 25, 1952)

The movement into Mississippi of sweetpotato plants, vines, cuttings, draws, and slips, and morning-glory plants and parts thereof from the infested areas is prohibited. Sweetpotatoes may be admitted only under special permit at the discretion of the Mississippi Entomologist and under such safeguards as he shall specify (1) for experimental use or for propagation under the supervision of a State agency, (2) when fumigated under supervision of a State or Federal inspector and moved directly to a named consignee immediately after fumigation, or (3) when grown in a weevil-free area of an infested county.

Transportation through Mississippi of sweetpotatoes and sweetpotato plants and parts originating in the infested areas is prohibited, except as follows: Sweetpotatoes may move through Mississippi (1) by common carrier on through bills of lading, from July 1 to April 30, if accompanied by an inspection certificate of the State of origin, or (2) by other than common carrier, from July 1 to April 30, if in officially sealed trucks with an inspection certificate of the State of origin and a special permit of the Mississippi State Plant Board, provided that such shipments from February 1 through April 30 must also be accompanied by a certificate of fumigation with methyl bromide under the supervision of a State or Federal inspector. The special permits will be issued only on presentation to the authorized representative of the Plant Board of a true copy of the invoice or bill of sale showing the names and addresses of consignor and consignee.

Shipments from the infested areas will not be permitted to pass through Mississippi from May 1 to June 30.

Infested areas

Alabama:	Counties of Baldwin, Escambia, Mobile
Florida:	Entire State
Georgia:	Counties of Ben Hill, Brantley, Coffee, Decatur, Dooly, Dougherty, Grady, Miller, Mitchell, Pierce, Seminole, Telfair, Thomas, Toombs, Wheeler, Worth
Louisiana:	Sabine Parish and all parishes south of and including Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, East Feliciana, Natchitoches, St. Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington
Mississippi:	Entire counties of Harrison and Jackson; parts of the counties of Forrest, George, Hancock, Lamar, Marion, Pearl River, Pike, Walthall
South Carolina:	County of Charleston

Sweetpotato Weevil (Cont.)

Infested areas (Cont.)

Texas: Counties of Anderson, Angelina, Aransas, Atascosa, Austin, Bandera, Bastrop, Bee, Bell, Bexar, Blanco, Bosque, Brazoria, Brazos, Brooks, Burleson, Burnet, Caldwell, Calhoun, Cameron, Cass, Chambers, Colorado, Comal, Concho, Coryell, Crane, Crockett, De Witt, Dimmit, Duval, Edwards, Falls, Fayette, Fort Bend, Frio, Galveston, Gillespie, Goliad, Gonzales, Grimes, Guadalupe, Hamilton, Hardin, Harris, Hays, Hidalgo, Hill, Houston, Irion, Jackson, Jasper, Jeff Davis, Jefferson, Jim Hogg, Jim Wells, Karnes, Kendall, Kenedy, Kerr, Kimble, Kinney, Kleberg, Lampasas, La Salle, Lavaca, Lee, Liberty, Limestone, Live Oak, Llano, McCulloch, McLennan, McMullen, Madison, Marion, Mason, Matagorda, Maverick, Medina, Menard, Milam, Montgomery, Nacogdoches, Newton, Nueces, Orange, Pecos, Polk, Presidio, Reagan, Real, Refugio, Sabine, San Augustine, San Jacinto, San Patricio, San Saba, Schleicher, Smith, Starr, Sutton, Terrell, Travis, Trinity, Tyler, Upton, Uvalde, Val Verde, Victoria, Walker, Waller, Washington, Webb, Wharton, Willacy, Williamson, Wilson, Zapata, Zavala.

Texas Root Rot or Ozonium Root Rot
(Rule 63, issued Jan. 1, 1930)

Nursery stock, trees, plants, shrubs, and vines from Arizona, Arkansas, California, New Mexico, Oklahoma, and Texas, and from other States which may hereafter become infected, may not be moved into Mississippi unless each lot or shipment is accompanied by State-of-origin certification that the plants contained therein were grown and packed in and shipped from a district free of Texas root rot or ozonium root rot. The shipment must comply with the general nursery-stock shipping requirements of Mississippi.

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Tomato Late Blight and Other Diseases
(Rule 72, amended Feb. 25, 1952)

Tomato plants grown in other States are prohibited from moving into Mississippi except under the following conditions:

- (1) Special permits for shipment into Mississippi may be issued by the Mississippi State Plant Board to growers in States that have established systems of official inspection and certification approved by the Board.
- (2) Applications for permits must be filed with the Mississippi State Plant Board at least 30 days before shipment is desired.
- (3) Each container shall bear an official certificate showing that the plants were inspected within 30 days before sale and found apparently free of early blight, nematode root-knot, late blight, fusarium wilt, verticillium wilt, bacterial wilt, bacterial canker, mosaic, and southern blight.

The foregoing summary was reviewed and approved on May 8, 1953, by
R. P. Colmer, Chief Inspector, Mississippi State Plant Board.